

Post-office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Rio de Janeiro.—Per *Barque Italy*, at 3.30 A.M. to-day, the 20th instant.

For Saigon.—Per *Farquhar*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Mail for Shanghai, per *Glendarrack*, will close at 3.30 P.M. to-day, the 20th instant, instead of at the time previously notified.

For Shanghai.—Per *Clayo*, at 6 P.M. this day.

For Singapore.—Per *Sir. Eastern Isles*, at 5 A.M. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

For Singapore.—Per *H.M. Corvette Villane* (aeraz), at 11.30 A.M. on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

MAILS BY THE "ENGLISH PACKET"

The English Contract Packet "*ELLORA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Hongkong, &c., on **THURSDAY**, the 21st instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 20th instant.

The **FOUR O'CLOCK** Mail will be received until 6 P.M. on the 20th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night the box left open for their reception.

Letters not received will be received until 10 A.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 21st instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 21st instant will not be forwarded unless the Extra Fee of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is at 10 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns, at 10 A.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters (but not Letters only) addressed to be United Kingdom *via* *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Lata* Fee of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward the rates to be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or Patterns, which are forwarded upon Book and Pattern Packets posted at Hongkong, or any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, to be forwarded by the British Contract Mail Packets to the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, will be as follows, viz.:

For a Packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.....	2 cents.
For a Packet above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces.....	4 "
For a Packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces.....	8 "
For a Packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces.....	16 "

And so on, adding 8 cents for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates to be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or Patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets *via* San Francisco, will be as follows, viz.:

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.....	2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces.....	4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces.....	8 "
For a packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces.....	16 "

And eight cents for every additional four ounces. These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers, such as News, Newspapers, and also to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination *via* Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, which will be paid in advance, chargeable on packets addressed to the United Kingdom as forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:

For Letters.....	23 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers.....	1 ounce 4 cents.
For Books and Patterns.....	2 " 6 "
For Books and Patterns.....	4 " 12 "
For Books and Patterns.....	4 " 12 "

(every additional ounce or fraction thereof.)

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the following Rates of Postage will be charged upon Correspondence sent from Hongkong, or any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, by **BRITISH MAIL PACKETS, *via* Brindisi**, to the undermentioned Countries, viz.:

FOR A LETTER.

Italy.....	16 cents for each 1/2 oz.
Switzerland.....	" " "
The German States.....	24 " " "
Austria.....	" " "
Belgium.....	" " "
The Netherlands.....	" " "
Denmark.....	32 " " "
Holland.....	" " "
Sweden.....	" " "
Norway.....	46 " " "
Russia.....	" " "

For a Newspaper For each four ounces on Book Current, Packets and Packets of Patterns

Italy.....	2 cts.
Switzerland.....	6 cts.
The German States.....	4 " "
Austria.....	" " "
Belgium.....	" " "
The Netherlands.....	" " "
Denmark.....	4 " 12 "
Holland.....	" " "
Sweden.....	" " "
Norway.....	" " "
Russia.....	" " "

The prepayment of the postage on ordinary Letters is optional.

The postage on registered Letters must be prepaid; the charge for registration being the same as on the postage on each Letter.

The prepayment of the postage on Newspapers, other printed papers and Packets of Patterns is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Companies, or Companies, or any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, to be forwarded by the British Contract Mail Packets to the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, will be as follows, viz.:

On sums not exceeding 22.....	18 cents.
Above 22 and not exceeding 27.....	36 "
Above 27 and not exceeding 37.....	54 "
Above 37 and not exceeding 50.....	72 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon Letters addressed to Price Edwards, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:

When forwarded <i>via</i> Brindisi.....	42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded <i>via</i> Harbin.....	39 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded <i>via</i> Southampton.....	28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, which are forwarded *via* Southampton, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13rd August, 1870.

Extracts.

XXVI.—English Marriages and Married Women.

I continue to reproduce conversations. I find nothing more agreeable than an evening spent in this way with one or two sincerely, unprejudiced interlocutors, who have lived and travelled. National self-love does not interfere; one talks to learn, not to compete or shine. One ventures to give the minor characteristic facts, the precise and genuine detail, each supplies, as briefly as possible, the other of his experience, his previous mode during a lengthened period, his choice dishes. The following are those of my friends. My mind has never been so fully or so well fed; I continued questioning and listening to them till one o'clock in the morning. Generally an Englishman is more thoroughly cultivated and healthy than a Frenchman. The principal cause of this is the hygiene; the children ride on horseback, are much in the open air, do not die with their parents, do not eat sweets. Moreover, the nerves are less excited, and the temperance is calmer, more enduring, less exacting; what is the most wearing in these days, are incessant and unsatisfied desires. For example, in the Crimea the French recovered less frequently than the English, because they resisted themselves less rapidly. This is still true in the cultivated class, notably among the wives; in their case, the unceasing craving brain degrades and dries up the springs of life; in our day, a wife must accept her condition, if she wishes to be well. On the other hand, the Englishman is more agreeable; she does not dress her husband as a doll, she has no talent for rendering herself fascinating and enticing at home; she is unacquainted with a number of fine and delicate graces she considers it unworthy of her to employ minor means for re-awakening love or fondness; more frequently still she is not clever enough to invent them. She puts on handsome new dresses, is most careful about cleanliness, but nothing more; she is not attractive; one soon wearies beside her. Fancy a very beautiful pink, slightly juicy, and alongside of a perfumed strawberry full of flavour. It is the same with respect to the other affections. B—says that they have more charm in France when they are sincere and strong. In all things there is a turn, a manner, a degree; among the English these qualities are forced, bought, attended, certain phrases, the tone in which they are uttered, the considerations, the calculations which constantly renew and diversify the softer emotions.

According to C—, an English woman is incapable of presiding in a drawing-room as cleverly as a French woman; I mean a drawing-room like those of Paris in which one is amused; he believes that these countries married ladies of his country who could do it. The Englishwoman has not sufficient tact, promptitude, suppleness to accommodate herself to persons and things, to vary a greeting, comprehend a hint, insinuate, praise, make each guest feel that she thinks his presence of much consequence. She is affable only, she merely possesses kindness and severity. For example, she is a mother, and I can imagine nothing better. But it is clear that a woman of the world—that is to say, a person who wishes to make her house a meeting frequented and valued by the most distinguished persons of every species—requires to have a more varied and a more delicate talent. C—greatly admires the facility with which a young married lady among us gets to know the world. A month after her marriage she knows how to do the honours to everybody in her house. In this manner a shopkeeper's wife takes her place at the desk the day after her wedding—understands the tricks of the trade, chats, smiles, retains the customers. I have seen the contrast in a restaurant at Dieppe. The French husband, always attentive and smiling, sped around the tables bowing and smiling, and seemed to take pleasure in waiting on the people; his English wife, stiff and solemn, said in an icy tone to the persons rising from the table, "Are you paid, sir?" She never suspected that such a question put in this way could annoy. As a compensation, my friends said that French politeness was but veneer—an ornament; many foreigners misinterpreted it. You have received them, well, after their rank, and they are greatly surprised to be forgotten by you three days afterwards. Our obliging demonstrations are not all the effect of true sympathy, but of natural goodness; we perform them, owing to education, custom, as a matter of honour, and even a little thorough egotism. They are a proof of our good breeding; we vaguely feel that the same will be done in return for a quarter of an hour we enter an agreeable atmosphere of respect and mutual civilities; we lay hold of this pleasant opportunity, and we give ourselves up to it, without it leading to any result in our eyes. A piece of politeness is repaid by another anecdote. I have repaid you; the exchange made, we are quits; I go my way, you go yours; neither of us has anything more to attend to the other, save the next meeting a smile and a bow. The Englishman is more thoroughly cordial and servicable. He puts himself to inconvenience for the foreigner who is introduced to him; he goes about to serve him; he gives himself trouble on his behalf. As well as I can decide from my own experience, this judgment is correct. In the first place, I have never found the English and French courteous, as they are represented to be. In London and in the country I have inquired my way hundreds of times; every one pointed it out, and several gave themselves trouble, accompanying me far enough to put me in the right path. In an omnibus or in a railway carriage, when I have requested my neighbour to inform me, he has always done so with good grace; when I attempted to converse with him, he was ready to his friends of speech, and he talked with me in a kindly fashion. One evening lately, when on foot at some distance from my hotel, a gentleman whom I accosted wished to accompany me back, spoke in praise of France, asked me what I thought of London, and shook hands with me at parting. Another, on a like occasion, made me enter his carriage and drove me to a restaurant; he was accompanied by three Frenchmen, remarked that they must be welcomed with heartiness, in order that they might return home with a good opinion of England. On no single occasion has a policeman, an official, a cabman, or conductor been rude or insolent to me. But what is altogether admirable, and perhaps unique in Europe, is their manner of praising hospitality. I cannot think without grateful feelings of that which I have received. The person to whom one presents a letter of introduction does not consider himself quits by an invitation to dinner; he gives you information, acts as your guide; traces out your path, charges himself with occupying and amusing you, takes you to his club, introduces you to his friends, takes you to his parents, introduces you to his set of acquaintances, invites you to visit him at his country house, and gives you other letters of introduction when you take your departure. You end by saying to him, "This is too much; I shall never be able to make a return in Paris for what you have done for me here." The like reception is met with among them in the country; you have been introduced to the second place, and the third in succession; sometimes, after an hour's conversation, the gentleman whom you see for the first time books you to come and spend a week at his country seat. Should

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.
From 1st April.
An OFFICE over the Hongkong Dispensary.
In 515 Hongkong, 14th March, 1872.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to
In 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.
N O. 1, Peshi Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
In 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
In 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
Ground-floor of the Hongkong Hotel, particularly adapted either for a store or for offices.
For further particulars, apply to
In 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.
In various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with site, location, and terms can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKBURN & Co., 81 Queen's Road, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET.
From the 1st of March next.
An commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. L. A. & Co.'s house) at present occupied by Messrs. HUNTER and SORRELL, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.
For particulars, apply at No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.
In 301 Hongkong, 14th February, 1872.

TO LET.
A BED-ROOM, with BATH-ROOM and VERANDAH attached.
Also,
A TWO-STALLED STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.
In 238 Hongkong, 12th February, 1872.

TO LET.
(Possession from 1st March next.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, West Terrace, Castle Road. Apply to
In 224 Hongkong, 12th February, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRBANKS," situated in Broomfield Road, and formerly in the occupation of Messrs. MURDOCH, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
In 178 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
In 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872.)
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situated at Polytechnic, and known as "Broomfield," containing the usual accommodation of 12 Rooms, Bath, Kitchen, and a three-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
In 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1871.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, at Wandat, from 12 to 30,000 pieces capacity. Apply to
In 1790 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to
In 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET.
With possession on 1st January.
THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLBACH & Co. Apply to
In 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, at Wandat. Apply to
In 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

JOHN MOIR & SON
A B R E D E N
Would direct the attention of the following to the fact that the customers to the following New Preparation.

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ice, Candies, &c. In the preparation the finest quality of Strawberries are perfectly ripened, and the quality will be found unequalled.

MRS. MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.

RIPPED MACKEREL.

CONDIMENT OF BEEF.

HOME FRUIT IN SYRUP.

SHRIMP SAUCES.

ARMY AND NAVY SAUCES.

These articles are now sending out from this office, and will be found of the best quality throughout the world, or wherever the name of JOHN MOIR & SON is known.

N.B.—All letters sent to us, in addition to our usual address, should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON, 23, ELGIN STREET, HONGKONG.

(23, Feb. 17)

Insurance.

YANG-TSEI INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association will refund to policyholders 10 per cent. of the yearly profit on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

16th January, 1872.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCE CONTRE INCENDIE.

Société anonyme (titre au capital de 6,000,000 de francs) (au quart versé).

THIS Company, being associated for the purpose of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LYONS FRANCIS, Capital of 6,000,000 francs, and with the

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Insurance.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL, 21,000,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.

16th January, 1872.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

14th March, 1872.

NO. 10, BATHURST AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, &c. per cent.

Overhauled Houses, removed from town, &c. per cent.

Overhauled Houses, removed from town, &c. per cent.

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